DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 165 687 HE 010 980

TITLE	Access in a Broader Context: College-Going Rates in California.
INSTITUTION	California State Postsecondary Education Commission, Sacramento.
PUB DATE	Oct 78
NOTE	84p.
AVAILABLE FROM	California Postsecondary Education Commission, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Access to Education; *College Attendance; College Choice; Community Colleges; *Enrollment Trends; Higher Education; Place of Residence; Private Colleges; *Proximity; School Location; State Colleges; *State Surveys; State Universities; Statistical Data; Student Financial Aid; Student Mobility; *Transfers
IDENTIFIERS	*California

ABSTRACT

College-going rates of California high school graduates were computed from 1974-77 for the California public college system and for the fall of 1977 for a sample of California independent colleges and universities. A second focus of the analysis is the flow of transfer students from community colleges to the university and the state university. The analysis is limited to trends in the flow of students and to the relationship between that flow and the proximity of a university or state university campus. The flow of state student aid funds to students residing in the various counties in 1977 was also assessed. No decline was found in the college-going rate of recent high school graduates; the rate of attendance in California schools for those aged 19 and under is about 60 percent. Proximity to a campus of the University of California or the California State University and Colleges appears to be a significant determiner of whether a high school graduate will enroll at one of these campuses. Proximity to a four-year college campus appears to be an important factor in community college student transfer particularly in the state university system. Study findings and information about California colleges and universities are included in the appendices. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED165687

october 1978

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Calif PSE Commission

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

access in a broader context :
college-going rates in californi

HE 010 980

california postsecondary
education commission

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Broader Context 1

The State's Commitment to Access 2

Scope of the Study 4

Access to What? 5

Analysis of College-Going Rates 9

Differences Among the Counties 10

Factors Related to Differences 14

Sex Differences in College-Going Rates 18

Flow of Student Financial Aid 18

Community College Transfer Students 20

Summary and Conclusions 22

LIST OF APPENDICES

A Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

B Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education by County and Year (1974-1977)

C Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1977

D Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

E Summary of Information About Off-Campus Center Programs Offered by Community Colleges in Counties Without a Community College Campus

F Descriptive Data for Selected Counties With High and Low College-Going Rates in California Higher Education, Together With Statewide Data

G Percentage Distribution of Student Aid Commission Awards by County of Residence of Recipients, Together With Distributions of High School Graduates and First-Time Freshman Enrollments by County (Fall 1977)

H Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges

I Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1977, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen

ACCESS IN A BROADER CONTEXT:

An Analysis of College-Going Rates for Recent California High School Graduates

THE BROADER CONTEXT

A considerable portion of the Commission's workload since 1974 has been in the area of student affirmative action and equal educational opportunity. As a result of various legislative Resolutions, Commission staff has given attention to issues of equal opportunity for racial/ethnic minorities, low-income students, part-time students, women, the handicapped, and the aging. Enrollment and academic policy analyses, segmental planning, affirmative action programs, and evaluation activities are all under way in our attempts to assess and then overcome the underrepresentation of various minority constituencies in California higher education. The focusing of effort on minorities, variously defined, has tended to overshadow prior concerns of State planners that opportunity for undergraduate education be made reasonably accessible to all residents, including those who live outside the major metropolitan areas.

The purpose of the present study is to gain insights into the college-going behavior of recent high school graduates in the various counties of the State, as part of the broader assessment of the extent to which California residents have access to and equal opportunity for undergraduate education. Answers were sought to questions concerning the rates of college-going on the part of high school graduates 19 years of age and under -- over time in an attempt to find out if such rates are declining, and among the various counties in order to test the assumption that opportunity for some type of higher education has now been equalized in terms of geography.

Contrary to expectation, no decline was found in the college-going rate of recent high school graduates in California during the period studied, 1974 through 1977. Fluctuations occurred during this period but no overall decline could be inferred. In fact, a very small increase was found for each segment and overall in 1977, perhaps as a result of increased student aid from the federal government and outreach programs for the disadvantaged. It appears that the college-going rate for California high school graduates 19 and under is about 60 percent, to which should be added the rates of enrollment in out-of-state institutions and other types of postsecondary education programs, which are not known at this time.

There are indeed significant differences among the counties in the college-going rates of recent high school graduates. There are also differences among the counties in rates for each of the segments and overall. Proximity to a campus of the University of California or the California State University and Colleges appears to be a significant determiner of whether a high school graduate will enroll at one of these campuses. This likelihood is increased if the graduate comes from one of the counties in the San Francisco Bay Area, or from one of the other more densely populated counties of the State. The likelihood that the recent graduate will enroll at a campus of the University is greater for men than women, but women are much more likely to enroll at a State University campus. Although women have been regarded as one of the minorities which are underrepresented in higher education, the percentage of women 19 years and under who are enrolling as freshmen in higher education in California is slightly larger than that of men.

Several of the major campuses of both the University and the State University draw their first-time freshmen largely from the counties in which they are located or from adjacent counties. Women appear to be more likely to enroll at a four-year institution as freshmen if a campus is in the area where they graduated from high school. Eligibility for freshman admission to the University and the State University exceeds rates of enrollment of first-time freshmen throughout the State. Differences among the counties in percents eligible for the University are significant, with the San Francisco Bay Area counties exhibiting the highest rates of eligibility, and counties with the fewest high school graduates, the smallest.

About three-fourths of the high school graduates 19 and under who go on to college right away are enrolling in a Community College, compared with about 14 percent in the State University and 9 percent in the University. In some counties, particularly those with no University or State University campus, the proportion enrolling in Community Colleges is even higher. While transfer rates cannot be computed in any meaningful way, trends in the number of transfer students from Community Colleges show rapid growth during the 1960s and an uncertain pattern in the mid-1970s, despite continuing growth in Community College enrollments up until now.

THE STATE'S COMMITMENT TO ACCESS

A basic assumption in higher education planning in California has been that the State will provide access to some type of collegiate education for all who wish to continue their education beyond high school, and that students who first enroll in a Community College will have access to upper division programs in the University and the State University if they meet standards for transfer. Most

California residents are now within commuting distance of a Community College, as a result of the establishment of some thirty-five new campuses since the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education in California. Plans for adding campuses to the University and State University systems, on the other hand, were incorporated into the 1960 Master Plan, with only the California State College at Bakersfield added subsequently.

The Master Plan recommended a change in the distribution of lower division students among the segments which would reduce enrollments in the University and State University, in relation to those at the upper division and graduate level, and divert some 50,000 students to the Community Colleges. About 10,000 students were to be diverted by reducing the eligibility pools for the four-year segments. Determination of the means by which the remainder were to be diverted was left to the segmental governing boards. In any event, Community College enrollments have increased by almost one million since the Master Plan, and now account for about three-fourths of the total enrollment in California's public colleges and universities. 1/ In Fall 1977, lower division students represented only 32 percent of the University's total fall enrollment and only 28 percent of the State University's, compared with an estimated 51 percent in each at the time of the Master Plan. 2/

All qualified California residents who have applied for undergraduate admission have been accommodated somewhere in the tripartite system of public higher education since the Master Plan, although not always on the campus or in the system of their choice. When there appeared to be problems in accommodating transfer students in the late 1960s, the Legislature enacted the following measures into the Education Code:

> Chapter 1.6 Admissions:
>
> 66200. It has been and continues to be the intent of the Legislature that all qualified California youth be insured the opportunity to pursue higher learning.

1/ California State University and Colleges Statistical Abstract (to July 1977), page 192.

2/ Postsecondary Education in California: Information Digest, 1978 (California Postsecondary Education Commission, 1978), pages 62-63.

> 66201. It is the intent of the Legislature that each resident of California who has the capacity and motivation to benefit from higher education should have the opportunity to enroll in an institution of higher education. Once enrolled he should have the opportunity to continue as long and as far as his capacity and motivation, as indicated by his academic performance and commitment to educational advancement, will lead him to meet academic standards and institutional requirements.

In the last several years the problem of space for transfer students has diminished on most campuses, in part as a result of declining demand for transfer admission by Community College students.

In the Commission's Five-Year Plan for Postsecondary Education in California: 1976-1981, State goals for access and retention are very general, others rather specific. Two examples are the goals to (1) maximize physical access to educational institutions, centers, programs, or services, and (2) work toward the equitable participation of ethnic minorities and women in the admission and retention of postsecondary education students. Neither goal lends itself to direct evaluation, nor are proxies readily available for measuring achievement of the more general goal of maximizing access. Compared with other states, California has gone far in making opportunity for undergraduate education available throughout the State, while maintaining "open-door" admissions by means of the Community Colleges and low cost to the student in both the Community Colleges and the State University.

One measure of the extent to which the State has succeeded in providing equal opportunity for entry into higher education at the freshman level is the incidence of recent high school graduates who avail themselves of such opportunity, which is the focus of this analysis. Such information should be useful in formulating policy and making decisions about the further enhancement of access, as well as overall planning by the Commission in such areas as the provision of student aid and the review of proposals for off-campus centers.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The major thrust of this study is the analysis of differences in college-going rates of young people 19 years of age and under who graduated from high schools in the various California counties. College-going rates have been computed for a four-year period for California's three public segments and, for Fall 1977, for a sample of the State's independent colleges and universities. The multi-year analysis was performed in order to find out whether there has been a decline in the percentage of young people enrolling in

California colleges and universities, as is widely believed. Data prior to 1974 were not used in the analysis because of a problem of comparability in the Community College data. The analysis will be updated annually in an attempt to identify trends and to assess the impact of program and policy decisions which are expected to affect college-going rates; for example, changes in admission standards and expansion of outreach programs.

Eligibility for the University and the State University tends to set an upper limit on college-going rates. Therefore, data from the Commission's 1976 High School Eligibility Study have been used in analyzing differences among counties in college-going rates in the public segments with selective admissions. The use of a relatively small sample of high school graduates (3.5 percent) in the study limits the number of counties for which reliable percentages of eligible students are available. However, there is considerable variation among the twenty-three largest counties in both eligibility and college-going rates. College-going rates are based on population data, rather than samples, and were computed for all but the eight smallest counties, which have fewer than two hundred high school graduates per year. Differences among high schools and school districts in the various counties are also significant in terms of eligibility and college-going rates and cannot be ignored in program planning. However, the present analysis is limited to countywide statistics and to factors related to observed differences among counties.

A second focus of the analysis is the flow of transfer students from Community Colleges to the University and the State University. No attempt has been made to compute rates of transfer because of a lack of information about numbers eligible to transfer (in terms of grade-point averages, type of program undertaken, and units completed) and numbers desiring to do so. Proxies such as the number of full-time students with sophomore standing in the Community Colleges are unsatisfactory since opportunity to transfer is not limited to this group of students. Therefore, the analysis is limited to trends in the flow of students, and to the relationship between that flow and the proximity of a University or State University campus. Finally, some analysis is made of the flow of State student aid funds to students residing (rather than attending college) in the various counties in 1977, in relation to the numbers of high school graduates and first-time college and university freshmen from each county.

ACCESS TO WHAT?

A listing of California colleges and universities which provide access of a nonspecialized nature at the freshman level is given in Appendix A, together with a county map on which the total number of

such institutions in each county is shown. The listing is limited to collegiate institutions which are either candidates for accreditation or accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

Excluded from the list are limited-purpose institutions and private, noncollegiate postsecondary schools. The latter play a very important role in providing access to occupational training for recent high school graduates; they are excluded from the present analysis solely on the grounds of inadequate information about numbers of institutions and current enrollments. The current best estimate of the total number of such institutions in California is 1,500, with an estimated enrollment of 194,000 students of all ages. Nearly two-thirds of the enrollment is in schools located in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Also omitted from the analysis are postsecondary students enrolled in Regional Occupational Centers/Programs and other adult education not offered for college credit.

In the collegiate sector, access is offered to recent high school graduates at 8 campuses of the University of California, 19 campuses of the California State University and Colleges, 105 California Community Colleges, and approximately 46 general purpose independent colleges and universities with regional accreditation (or candidacy). Counties with the largest number of recent high school graduates tend to have the largest number of collegiate institutions of all types. The exceptions are Sacramento County, which has fewer institutions (4) than might be expected from its rank as sixth largest, and San Francisco County, which has more than other counties (5) with similar numbers of high school graduates and which ranks thirteenth largest. Los Angeles County has the largest number of collegiate institutions (44), followed by San Diego County (15), Orange County (13), Santa Clara County (11), and Alameda County (10). Nineteen counties which are rather sparsely populated have no college campuses within their borders. (See Appendix A.) However, a total of 122 off-campus centers were operated by Community Colleges in 18 of these counties in 1976, with only Alpine County (population 850 in 1977) without a center. (See Appendix E.)

Selective admission standards limit access to the University and the State University at the freshman level to approximately the top 12.5 and 33.3 percent of California high school graduates, respectively. These percentages were recommended in the 1960 Master Plan as a means of raising standards, taking into consideration the role of the Community Colleges in offering unrestricted admission to high school graduates and preparing transfer students for upper division study at baccalaureate institutions.

The following admission requirements were in effect during the years for which participation and eligibility rates have been computed: 3/

University of California

All University of California campuses have the same undergraduate eligibility requirements for admission which take into consideration the pattern of high school courses taken, the grades received in those courses and score reports on the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) tests.

Normally, applicants must have completed ten high school units with at least a B average: three years of English composition and literature; one year of United States history; two years of college preparatory mathematics; one year of laboratory science; two years of one foreign language; and an advanced course in either mathematics, foreign language or science. Students with averages between 3.00 and 3.09 must attain a total score of 2,500 or higher on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and three Achievement Tests. CEEB test scores must be submitted by all applicants.

Applicants who do not meet subject or grade requirements or who have other irregularities in their secondary school records may be admitted on the basis of high examination scores alone. Entrance requirements are somewhat higher for non-California residents.

California State University and Colleges

An applicant who is a graduate of a California high school must have a grade-point average and composite score on the ACT or total score on the SAT which places him among the upper one-third of California high school graduates. The table below is used in determining the admissions eligibility of such applicants. Grade-point averages are based on work completed in the last three years of high school, exclusive of physical education and military science.

3/ Changes in the requirements have been approved by the Board of Regents which will go into effect in 1979. They include a fourth year of high school English and use of the admissions test to determine the eligibility of a larger group of students than at present. Furthermore, applicants now have the option of submitting scores on the ACT admissions test.

TABLE FOR COMPUTING THE ELIGIBILITY INDEX+

G.P.A.	2.00*	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60
A.C.T. Score	35	33	31	29	27	25	23
S.A.T. Score	1472	1392	1312	1232	1152	1072	992
G.P.A.	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20**	
A.C.T. Score	21	19	17	15	13	11	
S.A.T. Score	912	832	752	672	592	512	

*Below 2.00 not eligible
**Above 3.20 eligible with any score
+Eligibility Index = GPA X 200 + 10 (ACT composite) - minimum acceptable index 741
Eligibility Index = GPA X 800 + SAT total - minimum acceptable index 3072

The independent colleges and universities have admissions policies which range from highly selective to what might be characterized as nonselective, with each institution maintaining flexibility in selecting the number and quality of students it deems appropriate.

As noted earlier, Community Colleges are required by law to admit all high school graduates who apply, and may admit other applicants who can profit from the instruction offered. The latter group now includes high school students who enroll in both vocational and general education courses before graduation, high school dropouts at least 16 years of age who enroll in the Community Colleges as a "continuation school" under the law relating to minors, and older residents who did not complete high school and do not seek a General Equivalency Diploma.

The campuses of the University of California are generally perceived as serving a statewide constituency, while those of the California State University and Colleges are regarded as regional institutions offering some programs which attract a statewide constituency. The California Community Colleges, on the other hand, respond to the needs of local populations since students are generally entailed to the districts in which they reside. The analysis of the geographic sources of first-time freshmen enrolled at the various campuses of the University shows considerable variation in the extent to which they draw from a statewide population. The campuses at Berkeley, Irvine, Los Angeles, and Riverside all draw a large majority of their first-time freshmen from the county in which the campuses are located and from adjacent counties. The Berkeley campus draws 70 percent from the six Bay Area counties; the Irvine campus, 82 percent of its first-time freshmen from Orange and Los Angeles Counties; the Los Angeles campus, 78 percent from the same two counties; and the Riverside campus, 76 percent from Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties. The University's campuses at Davis, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz, on the other hand, admit a much more heterogeneous freshman class in terms of California residence.

The campuses also differ widely in terms of the size of their first-time freshman class from California high schools. The largest classes were at Los Angeles and Berkeley, with 3,295 and 2,941 students, respectively, in Fall 1977. The smallest were at Riverside and Santa Cruz, with 589 and 631 first-time freshmen from California, respectively. Thus, the University's eight general-purpose campuses are quite diverse with respect to the geographic origins of their first-time freshmen and the size of the freshman class.

The campuses of the California State University and Colleges exhibit somewhat greater diversity with respect to numbers and sources of first-time freshmen than do those of the University of California. Six of the nineteen campuses draw their first-time freshmen who are recent high school graduates from the counties in which the campuses are located or from adjacent counties. These are Dominguez Hills, 98 percent; Los Angeles, 97 percent; Long Beach, 92 percent; Northridge, 92 percent; San Bernardino, 91 percent; and Hayward, 91 percent. All except the Hayward campus are, of course, in the greater Los Angeles area. The group includes two campuses with the largest numbers of first-time freshmen 19 and under (Long Beach and Northridge with about 2,600 each), and two of the five campuses with the smallest numbers (Dominguez Hills with 204 and San Bernardino with 260).

At the other extreme, in terms of diversity of student origins, are the Sacramento campus, which draws only 53 percent of its first-time freshmen from Sacramento County, and the Chico, Humboldt, Sonoma, and San Luis Obispo campuses, none of which draws a large percentage of its students from the county in which it is located. The Sonoma campus enrolled the smallest number of young, first-time freshmen 19 and under in 1977 (163), followed by Bakersfield (198, 83 percent of whom came from Kern County), and Stanislaus (202, 59 percent of whom came from Stanislaus and Merced Counties).

Size of the entering freshman class and sources of first-time freshmen are only two dimensions of diversity. While less important than other institutional characteristics, such as level of student preparation and the racial/ethnic composition, they are pertinent to the discussion of access, opportunity, and college-going rates which follows.

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE-GOING RATES

The number of first-time freshmen 19 years of age and under who enrolled in the fall term in each of the public segments was related to the number of high school graduates in June of the same year, for each county and statewide. This was done to obtain the best possible estimate of the percentage of recent high school graduates going to

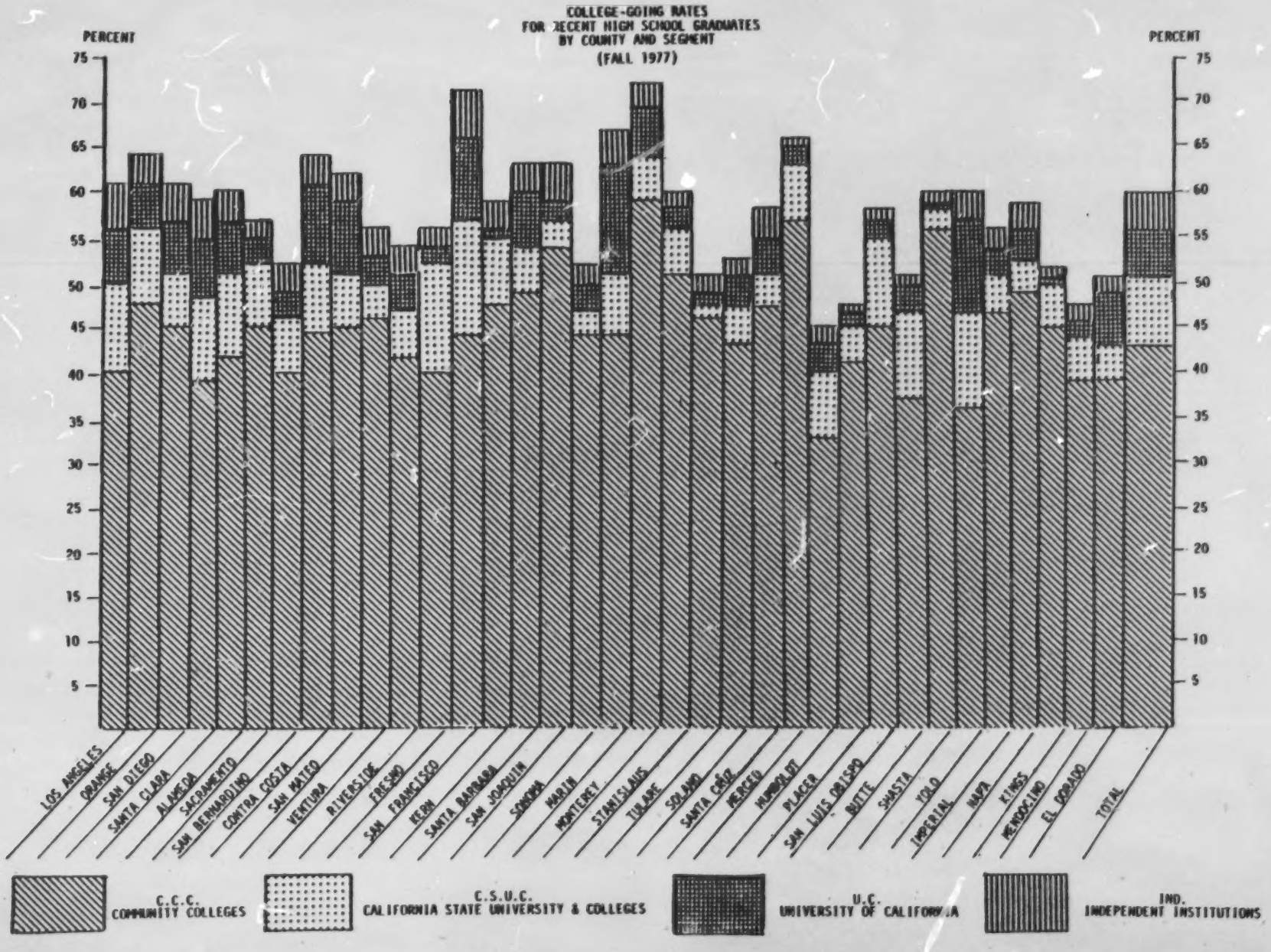
college in California. The resulting college-going rates should be regarded as estimates since there was no follow-up of specific individuals who moved from high school to college each year. The estimates may be higher than the true rates because of the inclusion of all first-time freshmen who were 19 years old at entrance, some of whom probably graduated from high school a year or two earlier. The computations were made from data which are reported annually to the State Department of Finance. Extensive efforts were made to obtain correct information from State-level offices and campuses where inspection of the data showed improbable numbers.

The percentage of recent graduates of California high schools who enroll in California colleges and universities has not been known until now because of the heterogeneity of the first-time freshman population on which such computations are usually made. This population includes students who have been out of school for some time (6 percent of the first-time freshmen in the State University and as many as 50 percent of those in the Community Colleges), and students who graduated from high schools in other states or who completed secondary education in another country.

The analysis of participation rates over a four-year period, from 1974 through 1977, shows that slightly more than 5 percent of the recent high school graduates enroll at the University, somewhat less than 8 percent at the State University, and about 43 percent at the Community Colleges, for a total of about 56 percent in the three public segments of higher education. Of the recent high school graduates enrolled in one of the three public segments of higher education, about 77 percent are in Community Colleges, 14 percent in the State University, and 9 percent in the University. With incomplete data, we have determined that at least 3.6 percent are enrolled at independent California colleges and universities. Changes in college-going rates in the public segments since 1974 appear to have been small, perhaps the result of random errors in reporting or chance fluctuations, or both. In any case, there is no evidence of a real decline in college-going rates for high school graduates 19 and under. It appears more likely that there was a slight increase in 1977, over 1974 through 1976. The decline in the number of high school graduates which is occurring as a result of declining birth rates in the 1960s will of course result in a smaller number of young, first-time freshmen, unless the college-going rate increases substantially.

Differences Among The Counties

Percentages of recent high school graduates in each county who enrolled in the various segments of California higher education in 1974 through 1977 are displayed in Appendix B. Counties are ordered in


COLLEGE-GOING RATES
FOR RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
BY COUNTY AND SEGMENT
(FALL 1977)
PERCENT
PERCENT
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
SANTA CLARA
ALAMEDA
SACRAMENTO
SAN BERNARDINO
CONTRA COSTA
SAN MATEO
VENTURA
RIVERSIDE
FRESNO
SAN FRANCISCO
KERN
SANTA BARBARA
SAN JOAQUIN
SONOMA
MARIN
MONTEREY
STANISLAUS
TULARE
SOLANO
SANTA CRUZ
MERCED
HUMBOLDT
PLACER
SAN LUIS OBISPO
BUTTE
SHASTA
YOLO
IMPERIAL
NAPA
KINGS
MENDOCINO
EL DORADO
TOTAL
C.C.C.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
C.S.U.C.
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY & COLLEGES
U.C.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
IND.
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

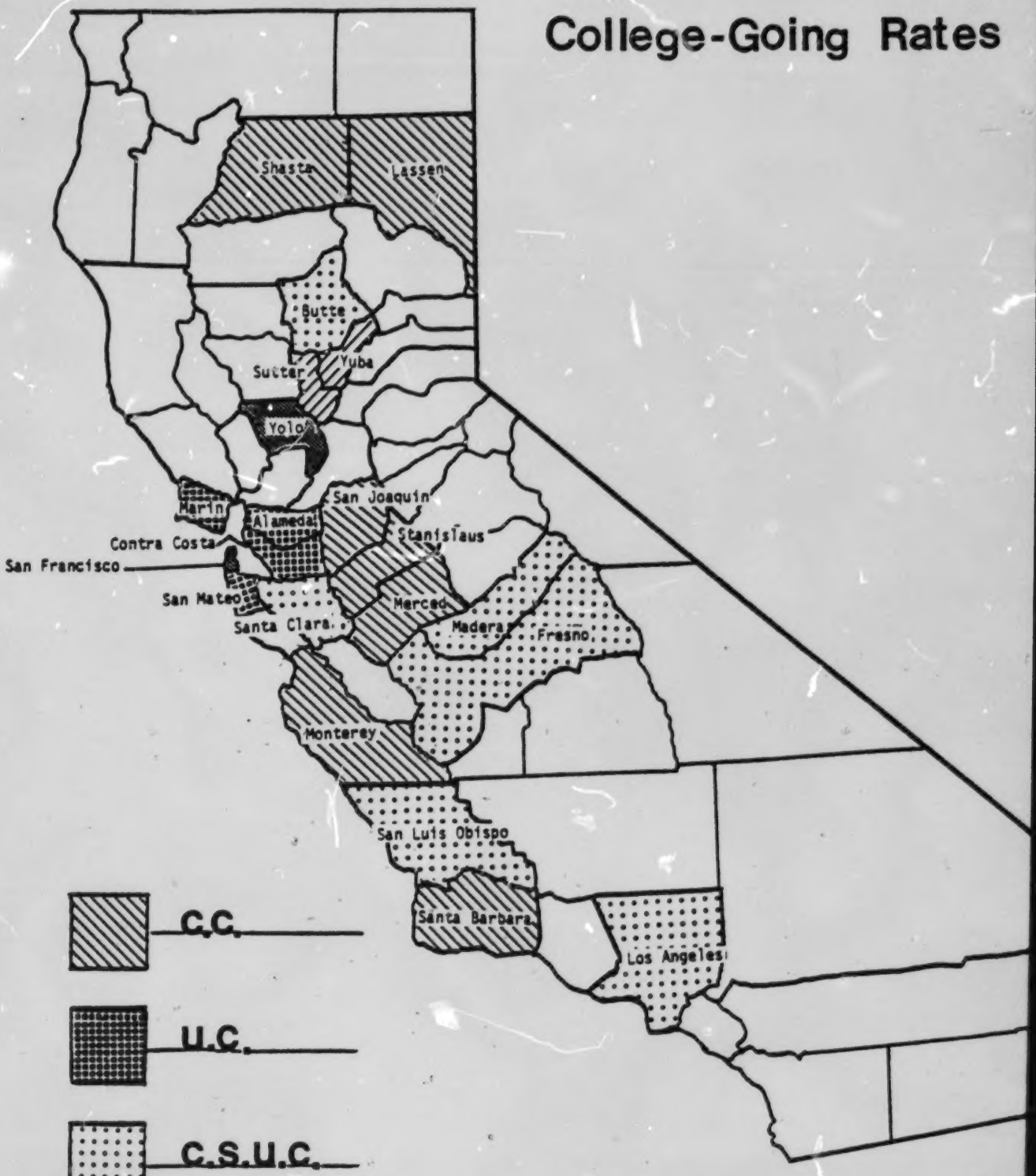
terms of the total number of high school graduates, from largest to smallest. Los Angeles County alone accounts for more than 30 percent of all California high school graduates. The combined total for Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and Santa Clara Counties represents 53 percent of the graduates, and the ten largest of the fifty-eight counties produce 74 percent of the graduates. Thus, statewide percentages are heavily weighted by a very few counties, with greatest weight by those in Southern California.

Differences among the counties in college-going rates in each of the segments, and overall, are significant. They range from a high of at least 60 percent for high school graduates from Contra Costa, San Francisco, Marin, Monterey, and Orange Counties, to a low of 50 percent or less for graduates from Humboldt, Riverside, Placer, Butte, and San Bernardino Counties, as well as for those from nine of the smallest counties for which college-going rates could be computed.

Counties with the largest percentage of students enrolling in the University of California are Marin, 11 percent; Yolo, about 10 percent; Contra Costa, 9 percent; San Francisco, 8 percent; and Alameda, 7 percent. University campuses are located in Alameda and Yolo Counties, and students are able to commute to the Berkeley campus from Contra Costa, Marin, and San Francisco Counties. No State University campus is located in Marin or Contra Costa County, which may account for their higher college-going rates in the University. Although University campuses are also located in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Counties, comparatively small percentages of the residents enroll as freshmen on their "home" campuses. Very low college-going rates in the University were found for Fresno and Stanislaus Counties (less than 2 percent each); Kern, San Joaquin, and Sonoma Counties (2 percent each); and for most of the smallest counties. Sacramento County produced a college-going rate of less than 4 percent, although the Davis campus of the University is within commuting distance.

Differences among the counties in State University college-going rates are at least as large as those found for the University. The highest rates were obtained for Fresno and San Francisco Counties (more than 12 percent each), and for Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, Butte, Yolo, and Madera Counties (about 10 percent each). State University campuses are located in each of these counties except Yolo and Madera, where many of the residents are within commuting distance of a campus. While campuses are also located in Sonoma, Stanislaus, and San Bernardino Counties, relatively small percentages of local high school graduates enroll there as freshmen (3, 5, and 6 percent, respectively). The list of counties with college-going rates of less than 4 percent is large. Among the most populous counties with low rates are Ventura, San Joaquin, Tulare, Santa Cruz, Placer, Shasta, Imperial, and Napa.

Counties with Highest College-Going Rates

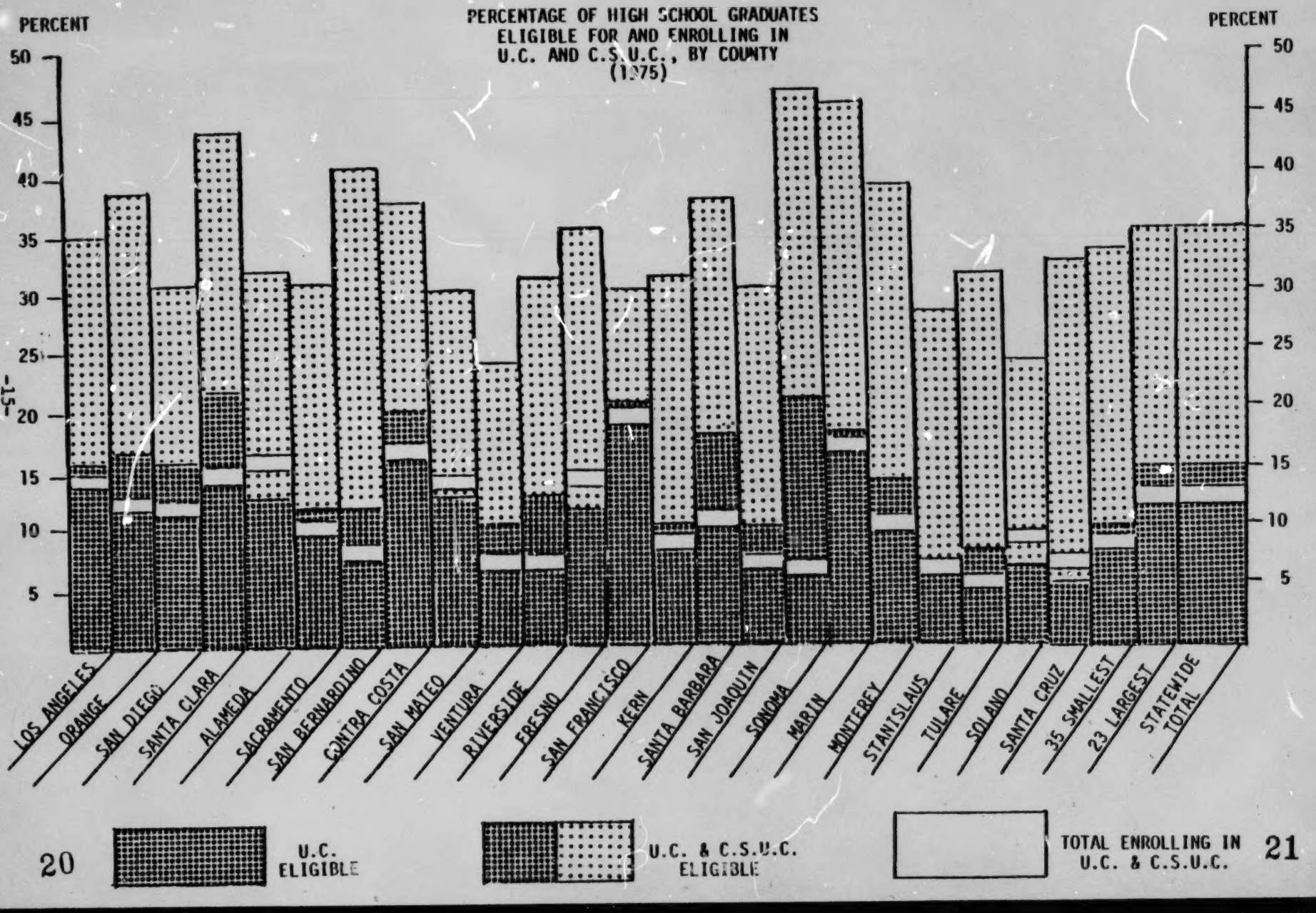


In several counties, college-going rates for the Community Colleges were at least 50 percent in 1977. These are, for the most part, counties in which no University or State University campus is located (or nearby) but in which a Community College campus or off-campus center(s), or both, are located. These counties are San Joaquin, Monterey, Stanislaus, Merced, Shasta, Yuba, Lassen, and Sutter. No Community College campus is located in Sutter County but it was served in 1976 by twenty-two off-campus centers offering forty-six courses for credit, under the jurisdiction of Yuba College. About half of the Community College college-going rates are between 40 and 49 percent, with relatively few below 40. Three counties with rates below 40 percent are Santa Clara, Humboldt and Butte, each of which has both State University and Community College campuses, and Yolo, with a University campus but with only Community College off-campus centers at this time. Other counties with low college-going rates are rather sparsely populated and with small Community Colleges or simply off-campus centers.

Factors Related To Differences

As was pointed out earlier, eligibility rates set one kind of limit on enrollment in the University of California and the California State University and Colleges. Appendix D displays both eligibility and college-going rates for 1975 for the twenty-three counties with reasonably large samples analyzed in the Commission's Eligibility Study. Differences in rates between the twenty-three large and thirty-five small counties are more striking for the University than for the State University. Fifteen percent of the high school graduates in the combined group of large counties were eligible for the University and 5.5 percent enrolled, compared with 10 percent eligible and 2.5 percent enrolled for the combined group of small counties. Comparable percentages for the State University are 35 eligible and 7.6 enrolled for the large counties, and 33 eligible and 6.0 enrolled for the small counties. Thus, the probability of being eligible for and enrolling in the University of California is much higher for high school graduates from large counties than from small ones.

In neither the University nor the State University does the number of first-time freshmen 19 years old and under approach the number of high school graduates estimated to be eligible for freshman admission. However, there is a positive relationship between the two variables for the largest counties. With the exception of Sonoma County, which has a very high eligibility rate for both the University and the State University but low college-going rates, counties with high eligibility rates for the University tend to yield high college-going rates as well, while those with low eligibility also yield low college-going rates. Motivation (or expectation of


PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
ELIGIBLE FOR AND ENROLLING IN
U.C. AND C.S.U.C., BY COUNTY
(1975)
PERCENT
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
PERCENT
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
SANTA CLARA
ALAMEDA
SACRAMENTO
SAN BERNARDINO
CONTRA COSTA
SAN MATEO
VENTURA
RIVERSIDE
FRESNO
SAN FRANCISCO
KERN
SANTA BARBARA
SAN JOAQUIN
SONOMA
MARIN
MONTEREY
STANISLAUS
TULARE
SOLANO
SANTA CRUZ
35 SMALLEST
23 LARGEST
STATEWIDE TOTAL
U.C. ELIGIBLE
U.C. & C.S.U.C. ELIGIBLE
TOTAL ENROLLING IN U.C. & C.S.U.C.

attending the University) is undoubtedly a significant factor relating eligibility and college-going rates. The relationship between eligibility and college-going rates is very weak for the State University, however. Low eligibility is in part the result of high school seniors not taking the admissions test required by the State University because of a lack of information or interest in attending. For example, San Joaquin and Ventura Counties, neither of which has a State University campus within its boundaries, display low eligibility and college-going rates. Sonoma County, on the other hand, has the highest percentage of eligible students among the fifty-eight counties, but one of the lowest college-going rates. Both proximity to and preference for particular campuses appear to be strong sources of variance in the county rates for the State University system.

Counties with the highest Community College college-going rates have little other higher education opportunity available within their boundaries. In these counties, between 85 and 95 percent of the recent high school graduates who go to college in California commence their studies in a Community College. Some of the larger counties in this group are Lassen, Yuba, Shasta, Merced, San Joaquin, and Sutter (which has only off-campus centers). Other counties with lower rates but with most of the college-going high school graduates enrolled in Community Colleges are Imperial, Napa, Placer, San Benito, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tuolumne, and Ventura.

Appendix E summarizes available information about off-campus centers in counties with no Community College campus. In 1976 there were 136 such centers reported to the Commission, located in 19 counties, with 923 credit courses offered and a total headcount enrollment of more than 11,000 students. No information is available concerning the ages or objectives of the students, or the nature of the courses offered (except as credit or noncredit). However, it appears that the existence of off-campus centers with large numbers of offerings for credit encourages Community College attendance on the part of recent high school graduates, whether at the center or the home campus. The annual enrollment reports made to the Commission by the California Community Colleges do not distinguish between on- and off-campus enrollments at this time. The new Commission study of off-campus operations to be conducted as a result of language in the 1978-79 Budget Act should add to our knowledge of the role of these centers in equalizing opportunity for recent high school graduates.

Appendix F displays countywide information for selected counties with high and low college-going rates. The educational information includes number of collegiate institutions in the county, the segment(s) for which high college-going rates were found, and the percentages of students eligible for admission as freshmen to the University of California and the State University and Colleges. In

addition, the table contains percentages of the county population that are (1) ethnic/racial minorities, (2) unemployed, and (3) with family income below the poverty level and at or above $15,000 per year. Per capita personal income is also shown for each county, using 1970 data. Statewide percentages (for all fifty-eight counties) and ranges of percentages are also displayed in the table.

An obvious conclusion to be drawn from the county data is that college-going rates for counties are related to a complex set of factors which sometimes cancel each other out. In general, counties with thousands of high school graduates have larger percentages enrolling in college than those with only hundreds. Such counties are for the most part densely populated (San Francisco, Orange, Alameda, and Santa Clara) and likely to have several options for higher education available to recent high school graduates. However, several of these same counties with high college-going rates also have high percentages of minorities -- for example, Alameda, San Francisco, Monterey, and Santa Clara -- and percentages of families below the poverty level which are higher than the statewide average.

Counties with high college-going rates also include several with low percentages of ethnic/racial minorities in their population (Marin and Orange), a large percentage of families with income at or above $15,000 (Marin, Orange, and Contra Costa), and low unemployment (Santa Barbara, Orange, and Monterey). Marin, Contra Costa, and Monterey Counties have no campus of the University or the State University within their boundaries, but high school graduates 19 and under appear to have the resources and motivation to enroll in college in any case. Percentages of minorities and low-income students, by county, who enroll in higher education institutions after high school are not available.

Counties with low college-going rates are generally quite sparsely populated, with the exception of Santa Cruz. Family income below the poverty level appears to be more highly related to low college-going rates than level of ethnic/racial minority representation in the population. Each of the "low college-going rate" counties in Appendix F has a higher percentage of families with income below the poverty level than the statewide percentage, and a lower percentage of families with income above $15,000. Per capita income for each county is well below the statewide figure, although the percentage of unemployed residents varies considerably from county to county. Although four-year institutions are located in several of the sparsely populated counties, as well as Community Colleges, it is quite possible that access is not available to many residents who live beyond commuting distance of a campus and may not have family incomes which would enable them to live away from home in order to attend college.

Sex Differences in College-Going Rates

College-going rates were computed for men and women, separately, for 1977. Although women are regarded as an "underrepresented" group in higher education, the analysis shows that women who are recent high school graduates attend college at a slightly higher rate than men, overall and in the State University and the Community Colleges. However, their enrollment in the University is slightly lower than that found for men. Proximity to a campus of the University and/or the State University appears to be a factor producing a higher rate for women in several counties. For example, Sacramento County, with easy access to campuses in all of the public segments, produced a college-going rate of 58 percent for women, but only 52 percent for men. Yolo County, which has a University campus at Davis, also produced a significantly higher college-going rate for women than for men. Fresno, San Francisco, Kern, and Humboldt Counties, all of which have State University campuses, also showed high college-going rates for women in that system. On the other hand, lower rates for women than men were found for Ventura, San Joaquin, Marin, and Monterey, among the larger counties in which there is no University or State University campus.

Differences among the counties in Community College rates for men and women cannot be explained by information now available. Some counties show significantly higher rates for men than for women, for example, San Mateo, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Merced, although the statewide rate is slightly higher for women. In a few counties, accurate data could not be obtained for 1977 and figures in parentheses are for 1976.

FLOW OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Information about recipients of student financial aid is rather limited in terms of its usefulness in the present analysis of access. Appendix G displays the distribution of new awards under the three major programs administered by the California Student Aid Commission. As in other displays, the information is grouped by county, from largest to smallest in terms of number of high school graduates. Unlike other tables, the percentages in each column sum to 100. The entries for each county should be interpreted in the following manner, using Los Angeles as an example: 30.3 percent of all first-time freshmen used in computing the college-going rates graduated from high school in Los Angeles County, and 36.7 percent of all new State Scholarship awards were made to students from Los Angeles County, together with 44.2 percent of the College Opportunity Grant awards and 35.6 percent of the Occupational Education and Training Grant awards. If all factors relating to educational opportunity were equal (which is obviously not true), we

might expect the percentage of awards to be equal to the percentage of enrollments for each county.

There are differences among the counties which relate to demographic characteristics of the counties, as well as to patterns of college enrollment. The State Scholarship program (Cal Grant A) provides funds for tuition and fees, primarily to students in independent institutions because of their financial need in relation to the level of tuition charged. Thus the percentage of such awards to students from Los Angeles County is comparatively high, as is the Los Angeles County college-going rate in independent institutions. It is not surprising to find such a high college-going rate since a large number of independent institutions are located in Los Angeles County. The percentage of awards to students in San Francisco County is also relatively large, again probably as a function of (1) the number of independent institutions in the area which provide access and (2) student need for scholarship aid in order to take advantage of the opportunity offered. While Cal Grant A is called a "scholarship" program, needy applicants are not screened at present on the basis of academic performance (high school grades and test scores). At the same time, Cal Grant A does not provide funds for subsistence or other personal expenses. Thus it seems likely that some students in Los Angeles and San Francisco who can commute to independent colleges and universities are more likely to seek the scholarship aid than students in other counties with the same level of family income. A relatively large percentage of awards was also made to students in Ventura County, from which many students commute to institutions in Los Angeles.

The College Opportunity Grant program (Cal Grant B) is designed to encourage disadvantaged students to enroll in college and provides funds for subsistence, but not tuition, in the freshman year. At least 51 percent of new awards must be made to students enrolling in a Community College, with funds for tuition and fees provided after such students transfer to four-year institutions. Relatively large percentages of new awards were made in 1977 to disadvantaged students in Fresno, Tulare, Imperial, and Kern Counties, as well as Los Angeles and San Francisco. Fresno, Tulare, and Imperial Counties all have a high percentage of the population which is Spanish-speaking or -surnamed, while San Francisco has a high percentage which is black or other minority. Los Angeles is, of course, at or near the statewide percentages for minorities since nearly one-third of the population of the State resides there.

Awards under the Occupational Education and Training Grant program (Cal Grant C) are made to students in private postsecondary schools and Community Colleges for tuition, fees, and related instructional expenses. Comparatively high percentages of awards were made in 1977 to students in Los Angeles, Alameda, and Sonoma Counties, and to

students in the twenty-one very small counties (4.5 percent of the awards to the latter group, which had only 1.8 percent of the high school graduates and 1.6 percent of the first-time freshmen in collegiate institutions). It appears that Cal Grant C may be helping to equalize opportunity for recent high school graduates in sparsely populated counties, in which relatively small Community Colleges or off-campus centers are unable to offer occupational education. Cal Grant C provides funds to enable these students to enroll in private schools with occupational training programs in metropolitan areas, and may be supplemented by federal aid funds for subsistence. We may hypothesize about reasons for the large percentages of awards made to students in Alameda and Los Angeles Counties in terms of higher interest in vocational-technical education among residents of these counties than in "higher" education, at least among blue collar workers.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS

Percentages of students transferring from Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges are relatively meaningless since the pool of eligible students is unknown. Most students could become eligible to transfer to the State University if they enrolled in a Community College long enough to earn 56 units with a grade-point average of 2.0 (C) or better, if they had not been eligible for freshman admission when they graduated from high school. Students who were so eligible may transfer to either the University or the State University at any time with a grade-point average of 2.0. Transfer to the University of California is somewhat more difficult for "ineligibles," since they must have a grade-point average of 2.4 in the Community College and remove most subject deficiencies incurred in high school. Stated more simply, most Community College students could qualify for transfer into some baccalaureate program if they persisted in the Community College for about two years and earned satisfactory grades.

Appendix H displays the most recent information now available on the flow of Community College transfer students (1976 for the University and 1977 for the State University), together with an indication of nearest campuses to the Community Colleges. Historical data on the flow of transfer students are displayed in Appendix I, together with information concerning the growth of the first-time freshman class over time. It is apparent from the data in Appendix H that relatively few Community College students are transferring to the University of California, statewide and particularly from smaller districts which do not have a four-year institution within their boundaries. Butte College provides a good example of the flow of transfers, in comparison with Cabrillo College in Santa Cruz County.

Only 12 students transferred from Butte College to the University of California in 1976, compared with 364 to California State University at Chico, which is within commuting distance for most students from Butte College. In fact, 80 percent of the Butte College students who transfer to a public four-year institution do so to California State University at Chico. On the other hand, Cabrillo College in Aptos is not within reasonable commuting distance of a State University campus and substantially fewer students transfer to one. The nearest campus, San Jose State University, drew only 38 percent of the transfers from Cabrillo to the State University system in 1977. Cabrillo College is within commuting distance of the University of California at Santa Cruz, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the relatively large number of Cabrillo students transferring to the University system.

Other statistics of some interest will be found in Appendix H. Examples are the 81 percent of the transfer group from Grossmont College and the 84 percent from the San Diego Community College District which transferred to San Diego State University; the 86 percent which transferred from the San Jose Community College District to San Jose State University; and the 85 percent which transferred from the State Center Community College District (the Fresno area) to California State University at Fresno. The reader is cautioned against interpreting these statistics as "percents of College X students who transfer to College Y." Instead, they represent the percent of the transfer group from College X which transfers to College Y. About one-third of the colleges and districts listed in Appendix H do not have a State University campus to which their transfer students might reasonably commute. The proximity of such campuses appears to increase the flow of transfer students from Community Colleges, except in the case of a few, relatively small State University campuses.

Appendix I displays changes in the volume of Community College transfer students over time, in relation to the size of the first-time freshman class from California high schools. Rather rapid growth in the number of Community College transfer students in the State University took place between 1965, a few years after the Master Plan recommendations were adopted, and 1972, when compulsory military service ended. No regular growth can be observed after 1972 and it is possible that a decline is actually taking place. A decline would not have been expected this early since there had been no decline two years earlier in the enrollment of potential transfer students in the Community Colleges.

The first-time freshman group has increased much more slowly than the transfer group in both segments and shows less evidence of leveling off after 1972, particularly in the State University system. It should be noted that Statistics in Appendices H and I are for

students of all ages, rather than only those 19 and under, for whom data were displayed in the other appendices. Finally, attention is called to the differing ratios of first-time freshmen to transfer students in the two segments. In 1976, the last year for which data for both segments are available, the transfer student group is less than half the size of the first-time freshman class in the University, but the transfer group is 1.4 times the size of the first-time freshman class in the State University.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

"Access" and "equal opportunity" were not concepts which the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education in California dealt with as either problems or goals. However, the primary task of the Survey Team for the Master Plan was to obtain a "formula" that would "provide abundant collegiate opportunities for qualified young people" and at the same time "guard the state and state funds against unwarranted expansion and unhealthy competition among the segments of public higher education." In 1970 the Legislature adopted a specific statement of intent that all qualified California youth be assured the opportunity to enroll in an institution of higher education. Furthermore, the Legislature approved Resolutions in 1974 and subsequently relating to the needs of various minority groups for access and equal opportunity. The latter problem is being addressed by Commission staff elsewhere in a series of reports on affirmative action and equal opportunity. The present analysis focuses on questions of access to higher education for recent graduates of high schools in the various counties of the State, that is, California young people 19 years old and under.

Estimates of college-going rates were obtained by dividing numbers of first-time freshmen who were 19 and under by numbers of high school graduates in the same year. Rates were computed for each county and each of the public segments of higher education from 1974 through 1977. College-going rates were computed for men and women separately in 1977, and for independent colleges and universities. County rates were related to eligibility rates for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, location of institutions, the flow of State student aid funds, and various demographic variables. Statistics were also compiled for transfer students from the Community Colleges.

There are significant differences among the counties in college-going rates for each of the segments and overall. Location of one or more four-year institutions within the county or in an adjacent county appears to be a major factor affecting the college-going rate. Other important factors are population size and density, and family income level (percentages below the poverty level and at or above

$15,000). Women achieved a college-going rate at least as high as that found for men 19 years old and under, although women are somewhat underrepresented in the freshmen class in the University system. Proximity to a four-year college campus appears to a more important factor to women than to men in deciding about going to college, particularly in the State University system.

Changes in college-going rates were small during the four-year period for which data were analyzed, with no obvious trend. The finding of little change in the rates for the University and State University between 1974 and 1977 is consistent with findings from similar analyses for prior years, which showed very little change over time. The population studied was of course limited to first-time freshmen 19 years and under who graduated from California high schools; out-of-state students and those who moved to California after graduating from high school were excluded. Increases in rates or changes in the distribution of students among the segments, or both, might have been expected during the period studied because of the vastly increased amount of student aid available for both subsistence and tuition and fees through the federal Basic Opportunity Grant program, together with new affirmative action plans and outreach programs. However, no evidence was found that changes have occurred in the college-going rates as a result of the new or augmented programs.

The eligibility rates for freshman admission to the University and the State University also vary considerably among the counties. In the case of the University, the percentages eligible in the small counties tend to be much lower than those found for counties with the largest numbers of high school graduates. It is possible that students in counties with few high school graduates lack information about or interest in preparing for University admission and thus do not have the pattern of courses required by the University (but not the State University) for freshman admission.

Independent colleges and universities appear to increase substantially the college-going rates for high school graduates in the geographic areas in which the campuses are located, but draw comparatively few California students from other counties. State Scholarship winners also tend to come from counties in which independent institutions or University campuses, or both, are located, at which they use their awards for tuition and fees. College Opportunity Grant (COG) winners, on the other hand, come from both urban and rural counties with concentrations of minority and otherwise disadvantaged students. The COG awards may be used for subsistence but not tuition and fees in the freshman year, and at least half the recipients must enroll in a Community College. Thus the two student aid programs funded by the State have different impacts on college-going rates for the various counties.

Community Colleges are providing opportunity for higher education for a large majority of the California students who attend college after graduating from high school, particularly in counties outside the major metropolitan areas. It is not known at this time whether such students prefer Community Colleges over other types of institutions, or do not really have a choice. Student aid helps insure that choice is available to students with financial need, particularly under the relatively new Basic Opportunity Grant program, which provides funds for subsistence. It will be important to monitor changes in college-going rates and patterns as more money and better information are available concerning student aid programs.

Community College transfer students constitute a significant segment of the undergraduate student body in the University and State University systems, although numbers are small in comparison with total Community College enrollments. Proximity to a four-year college campus appears to be an important factor in Community College student transfer, particularly in the State University system. Eligibility to transfer is probably no barrier for most Community College students who wish to continue to the baccalaureate degree at the University or State University. However, availability of student aid for subsistence expenses after transfer may have been a problem until recently, when transfer students became eligible for Basic Opportunity Grants. In any event, the data at hand do not permit one to make any judgment concerning whether Community College transfers have full opportunity to complete baccalaureate degrees, as was intended in the Master Plan in 1960, and by the Legislature in 1970.

The current analysis of college-going rates and related factors is the first of what is expected to be an annual report on trends and changes.

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

A Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

B Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education by County and Year (1974-1977)

C Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1977

D Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

E Summary of Information About Off-Campus Center Programs Offered by Community Colleges in Counties Without a Community College Campus

F Descriptive Data for Selected Counties With High and Low College-Going Rates in California Higher Education, Together With Statewide Data

G Percentage Distribution of Student Aid Commission Awards by County of Residence of Recipients, Together With Distributions of High School Graduates and First-Time Freshman Enrollments by County (Fall 1977)

H Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges

I Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1977, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen

APPENDIX A

Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

Explanatory Notes

1. The listing is preceded by a California county map which shows the counties in California and the number of institutions in each county.

2. The independent institutions which are listed are general-purpose colleges and universities with undergraduate students, and are candidates for accreditation or accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

CALIFORNIA'S 58 COUNTIES*

*Figure within each county denotes number of collegiate institutions

APPENDIX A

Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Alameda	Peralta Colleges (4) Chabot Ohlone	Hayward	Berkeley	Holy Names College Mills College
Butte	Butte	Chico		
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Colleges (3)			St. Mary's College
El Dorado	Lake Tahoe			
Fresno	State Center Colleges (2) West Hills	Fresno		Pacific College
Humboldt	Redwoods	Humboldt		
Imperial	Imperial Valley			
Kern	Kern County Colleges (2) Taft	Bakersfield		
Lassen	Lassen			

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Colleges (9) Antelope Valley Cerritos Citrus Compton El Camino Glendale Long Beach Mt. San Antonio Pasadena Rio Hondo Canyons Santa Monica	Los Angeles Long Beach Northridge Dominguez Hills Cal Poly - Pomona	Los Angeles	Ambassador College Azusa Pacific Biola California Institute of Technology Claremont Colleges Immaculate Heart La Verne Los Angeles Baptist College Loyola-Marymount Marymount-Palos Verdes Mt. Saint Mary's Northrop University Occidental Pepperdine University of Southern California West Coast University Whittier
Marin	Marin Colleges (2)			Dominican College of San Rafael
Mendocino	Mendocino			
Merced	Merced			

A-3

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Monterey	Monterey Peninsula Hartnell			
Napa	Napa			Pacific Union
Orange	Coast Colleges (3) North Orange (2) Rancho Santiago Saddleback	Fullerton	Irvine	Chapman Pacific Christian Southern California College West Coast University
Placer	Sierra			
Plumas	Feather River			
Riverside	Desert Mt. San Jacinto Palo Verde Riverside		Riverside	California Baptist College Loma Linda University
Sacramento	Los Rios Colleges (3)	Sacramento		
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Colleges (2) Barstow Chaffey Victor Valley	San Bernardino		Loma Linda University University of Redlands

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
San Diego	San Diego Colleges (4) Grossmont Mira Costa Palomar Southwestern	San Diego	San Diego	Christian Heritage College National University Point Loma College United States International Univ. University of San Diego
San Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco	Golden Gate Univ. Simpson University of San Francisco
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Delta			University of the Pacific
San Luis Obispo	Cuesta	Cal Poly		
San Mateo	San Mateo Colleges (3)			College of Notre Dame
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Allan Hancock		Santa Barbara	Westmont College
Santa Clara	Foothill DeAnza (2) Gavilan West Valley (2) San Jose (2)	San Jose		Stanford University University of Santa Clara

A-5

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Santa Cruz	Cabrillo		Santa Cruz	Bethany Bible College
Shasta	Shasta			
Siskiyou	Siskiyous			
Solano	Solano			
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	Sonoma		
Stanislaus	Modesto	Stanislaus		
Tehama	(Shasta)			
Trinity	(Shasta)			
Tulare	Porterville Sequoias			
Tuolumne	Columbia			
Ventura	Ventura (3)			California Lutheran Coll.
Yolo			Davis	
Yuba	Yuba			

A-6

APPENDIX B

Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education by County and Year (1974-1977)

Explanatory Notes

1. The percentages are estimates of the college-going rates for recent high school graduates in each of the four segments of California higher education. The percentages were obtained by dividing the numbers of students who were 19 years of age or under when they enrolled as first-time freshmen, by the numbers of high school graduates in June of the same year, for each county and statewide. Both part- and full-time students were included in the computation of the participation rates.

2. Numbers of high school graduates, by county, were obtained from annual reports prepared by the State Department of Education for both public and private high schools.

3. First-time freshman enrollment data for the three public segments were obtained from annual reports on sources of students which the segments are required to prepare for the State Department of Finance.

4. Data for independent colleges and universities were obtained by means of a special request for assistance made by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities on July 5, 1978. Forty-one institutions responded with information about the origins of their first-time freshmen. The forty-one institutions enrolled more than 75 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment in independent California institutions in 1977.

   Information about the college-going rates in the independent institutions is not wholly comparable to that obtained for

the public segments since some institutions could provide only zip codes for their students' home addresses, rather than codes for the high schools from which their students graduated. Furthermore, it was not feasible to limit the first-time freshman group studied to those 19 years and under at entrance. For these reasons, the county and statewide percentages for the independent sector may be somewhat larger than those which would have been obtained if the data were comparable to those of the public segments.

The following institutions responded with information about the county of origin of their first-time freshmen:

Azusa Pacific College
California Baptist College
California College of Arts and Crafts
California Institute of Technology
California Lutheran College
Claremont Mens College
Chapman College
Cogswell College
College of Holy Names
College of Notre Dame
Dominican College
Fresno Pacific College
Harvey Mudd College
Humphreys College
Immaculate Heart College
La Verne College
Loma Linda
Los Angeles Baptist College
Loyola-Marymount University
Marymount Palos Verdes College
Occidental College
Pacific Union College
Pepperdine University
Pitzer College
Point Loma College
Pomona College
Saint Marys College
San Francisco Conservatory of Music
Scripps College
Simpson College
Southern California College
Southern California College of Optometry
Stanford University
United States International University
University of the Pacific
University of San Francisco
University of San Diego
University of Santa Clara
University of Southern California
Westmont College
Whittier College
Woodbury University

5. Information is arranged so that counties with the largest numbers of high school graduates appear first. No percentages are shown for the eight counties with the smallest numbers of high school graduates since such percentages are unreliable.

APPENDIX B

Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education by County and Year (1974-1977)

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Los Angeles	1974	90,817	5.7%	8.6%	38.5%	—	52.8%	—
	1975	91,048	6.2	9.2	41.1	—	56.5	—
	1976	88,607	6.0	9.7	36.1	—	51.8	—
	1977	86,439	5.9	10.0	40.5	5.0%	56.4	61.4%
Orange	1974	25,206	5.3	7.7	45.3	—	58.3	—
	1975	27,079	5.3	7.4	44.3	—	57.0	—
	1976	27,200	5.2	7.9	46.1	—	59.2	—
	1977	26,921	5.4	8.2	47.8	2.9	61.4	64.3
San Diego	1974	20,456	5.0	6.6	40.9	—	52.5	—
	1975	20,412	5.6	6.0	44.3	—	55.9	—
	1976	19,547	5.4	6.3	46.4	—	58.1	—
	1977	20,388	5.7	5.9	44.9	4.2	56.5	60.7
Santa Clara	1974	17,430	5.8	10.4	39.7	—	55.9	—
	1975	17,829	5.7	9.2	45.7	—	60.6	—
	1976	17,856	5.5	10.2	39.3	—	55.0	—
	1977	17,630	5.8	10.5	38.6	3.9	54.9	58.8
Alameda	1974	14,167	7.2	9.2	40.2	—	56.6	—
	1975	14,513	6.9	8.8	43.4	—	59.1	—
	1976	14,355	6.4	8.9	42.4	—	57.7	—
	1977	14,176	6.8	9.0	41.5	2.5	57.3	59.8
Sacramento	1974	11,106	3.3	6.6	42.1	—	52.0	—
	1975	11,202	3.8	6.8	42.7	—	53.3	—
	1976	10,774	3.5	6.0	42.1	—	51.6	—
	1977	10,756	3.6	6.6	44.9	1.9	55.1	57.0
San Bernardino	1974	10,230	2.7	4.7	40.6	—	48.0	—
	1975	10,509	2.7	5.2	40.7	—	48.6	—
	1976	10,525	2.9	5.5	39.9	—	48.3	—
	1977	9,954	2.9	6.0	40.3	2.9	49.2	52.1
Contra Costa	1974	9,884	9.0	8.4	43.9	—	61.3	—
	1975	9,687	9.4	7.5	44.2	—	61.1	—
	1976	9,593	8.7	7.3	44.7	—	60.7	—
	1977	9,793	8.8	7.6	44.3	3.1	60.7	63.8

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
San Mateo	1974	8,131	7.0%	7.8%	42.9%	—	57.7%	—
	1975	8,298	7.3	7.0	43.4	—	57.7	—
	1976	8,060	6.5	7.1	43.4	—	57.0	—
	1977	7,841	6.1	7.2	45.4	3.9%	58.7	62.6%
Ventura	1974	6,492	3.4	4.2	46.3	—	53.9	—
	1975	7,085	3.1	3.5	45.9	—	52.5	—
	1976	7,099	3.7	3.8	44.5	—	52.0	—
	1977	6,932	3.0	4.0	46.1	3.0	53.1	56.1
Riverside	1974	6,415	5.1	3.3	38.2	—	46.6	—
	1975	6,860	4.3	3.0	35.7	—	43.0	—
	1976	6,777	5.0	3.6	35.8	—	44.4	—
	1977	6,634	4.8	4.7	41.5	2.9	51.0	53.9
Fresno	1974	6,638	2.1	12.6	42.7	—	57.4	—
	1975	6,438	2.0	12.1	43.0	—	57.1	—
	1976	6,570	1.4	12.2	42.2	—	55.8	—
	1977	6,399	1.4	12.5	40.4	1.8	54.3	56.1
San Francisco	1974	6,763	7.9	10.7	39.2	—	57.8	—
	1975	6,521	8.3	11.5	40.2	—	60.0	—
	1976	6,467	8.2	12.2	38.8	—	59.2	—
	1977	6,208	8.1	13.2	44.2	5.6	65.5	71.1
Kern	1974	4,841	2.3	6.9	44.2	—	53.4	—
	1975	4,801	1.7	6.9	46.7	—	55.3	—
	1976	4,744	2.0	6.7	47.7	—	56.4	—
	1977	4,859	1.9	6.9	—	2.2	56.5	58.7
Santa Barbara	1974	4,398	5.2	4.4	47.7	—	57.3	—
	1975	4,386	5.8	4.8	48.8	—	59.4	—
	1976	4,489	5.7	4.2	49.8	—	59.7	—
	1977	4,247	5.3	5.3	49.1	3.0	59.7	62.7
San Joaquin	1974	4,116	3.4	3.6	45.5	—	52.5	—
	1975	4,339	3.0	3.5	50.2	—	56.7	—
	1976	4,121	2.2	3.0	56.8	—	62.0	—
	1977	4,092	2.4	2.7	54.0	3.9	59.1	63.0
Sonoma	1974	3,518	1.9	3.4	43.7	—	49.0	—
	1975	3,522	2.2	3.6	40.3	—	46.1	—
	1976	3,565	2.0	2.9	47.0	—	51.9	—
	1977	3,463	2.2	3.4	44.0	2.1	49.6	51.7

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Marin	1974	3,466	10.2%	7.7%	43.4%	—	61.3%	--
	1975	3,355	10.7	6.5	46.7	—	63.9	--
	1976	3,339	10.0	7.7	49.3	—	67.0	--
	1977	3,226	11.1	7.2	44.5	4.6%	62.8	67.4%
Monterey	1974	3,006	4.8	5.4	58.4	—	68.6	—
	1975	3,145	4.8	5.3	50.5	—	60.6	--
	1976	3,125	4.9	5.0	57.9	—	67.8	—
	1977	3,045	5.4	4.9	58.9	2.9	69.2	72.1
Stanislaus	1974	2,862	1.4	5.1	39.1	—	45.6	—
	1975	2,868	1.2	4.9	41.7	—	47.8	—
	1976	2,771	1.9	4.7	44.6	—	51.2	—
	1977	2,654	1.5	4.9	51.4	2.0	57.8	59.8
Tulare	1974	2,554	1.4	3.4	48.6	—	53.4	—
	1975	2,654	1.9	2.9	47.8	—	52.6	—
	1976	2,721	1.8	2.9	46.4	—	51.1	—
	1977	2,643	1.4	2.3	45.5	2.1	49.2	51.3
Solano	1974	2,542	4.3	4.8	39.6	—	48.7	—
	1975	2,582	4.8	4.4	41.5	—	50.7	—
	1976	2,578	3.8	5.6	42.7	—	52.1	—
	1977	2,657	3.4	4.9	42.6	2.2	50.9	53.1
Santa Cruz	1974	2,022	4.4	3.0	40.6	—	48.0	—
	1975	2,156	3.9	2.8	38.7	—	45.4	—
	1976	2,117	5.3	2.9	39.6	—	47.8	—
	1977	1,940	4.3	2.8	48.2	3.2	55.3	58.5
Merced	1974	1,818	2.0	4.1	58.1	—	64.2	—
	1975	1,826	1.8	4.6	48.1	—	54.5	—
	1976	1,853	1.6	5.6	52.5	—	59.7	—
	1977	1,825	1.9	6.1	56.6	1.4	64.6	66.0
Humboldt	1974	1,601	1.3	9.2	31.6	—	42.1	—
	1975	1,519	1.6	7.1	31.6	—	40.3	—
	1976	1,448	1.3	7.4	34.3	—	43.0	—
	1977	1,415	2.3	7.4	33.4	1.6	43.1	44.7
Placer	1974	1,589	2.0	3.7	39.1	—	44.8	—
	1975	1,620	1.7	3.4	45.1	—	50.2	—
	1976	1,675	1.8	3.1	41.1	—	46.0	—
	1977	1,728	2.2	3.5	41.4	1.0	47.1	48.1

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
San Luis Obispo	1974	1,560	1.8%	11.3%	37.7%	—	50.8%	—
	1975	1,477	1.7	11.1	38.2	—	51.0	—
	1976	1,557	2.1	10.1	45.6	—	57.8	—
	1977	1,450	1.7	9.6	45.4	1.0%	56.7	57.7%
Butte	1974	1,462	1.9	13.3	38.9	—	54.1	—
	1975	1,449	2.1	9.9	41.9	—	53.9	—
	1976	1,424	2.0	9.8	34.5	—	46.3	—
	1977	1,383	2.8	10.5	37.4	0.6	50.7	51.3
Shasta	1974	1,368	1.5	2.0	52.8	—	56.3	—
	1975	1,510	1.5	2.1	45.6	—	49.2	—
	1976	1,399	1.1	2.2	55.7	—	59.0	—
	1977	1,427	1.7	2.2	—	0.7	59.6	60.3
Yolo	1974	1,411	8.9	10.6	30.8	—	50.3	—
	1975	1,297	11.0	9.6	30.0	—	50.6	—
	1976	1,259	10.2	9.8	35.1	—	55.1	—
	1977	1,300	10.5	10.8	35.8	2.6	57.1	59.7
Imperial	1974	1,259	2.9	2.9	46.3	—	52.1	—
	1975	1,397	1.5	2.6	42.2	—	46.3	—
	1976	1,241	2.6	3.2	48.0	—	53.8	—
	1977	1,227	3.2	3.6	47.0	2.2	53.8	56.0
Napa	1974	1,294	3.6	2.9	57.7	—	64.2	—
	1975	1,258	3.3	3.6	57.9	—	64.8	—
	1976	1,297	4.1	3.5	48.7	—	56.3	—
	1977	1,221	3.3	3.5	49.3	2.8	56.1	58.9
Kings	1974	1,006	1.9	6.2	33.6	—	41.7	—
	1975	969	2.2	5.6	41.4	—	49.2	—
	1976	943	1.5	6.6	42.5	—	50.6	—
	1977	985	1.2	5.1	44.8	1.1	51.1	52.2
Mendocino	1974	817	1.7	6.6	41.0	—	49.3	—
	1975	838	2.5	7.0	42.4	—	51.9	—
	1976	848	2.5	7.4	34.1	—	44.0	—
	1977	822	2.1	5.4	38.9	1.7	46.4	48.1
El Dorado	1974	800	2.4	5.8	29.6	—	37.8	—
	1975	825	3.3	9.1	35.8	—	48.2	—
	1976	862	2.8	5.8	35.6	—	44.2	—
	1977	907	3.4	7.3	38.7	2.0	49.4	51.4

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Sutter	1974	619	3.2%	3.4%	49.8%	—	56.4%	—
	1975	695	2.3	4.2	58.8	—	65.3	—
	1976	693	2.2	4.3	50.6	—	57.1	—
	1977	685	2.2	3.1	56.2	3.5%	61.5	65.0%
Yuba	1974	584	1.7	2.6	54.1	—	58.4	—
	1975	610	2.6	1.5	59.3	—	63.4	—
	1976	516	1.4	1.7	61.0	—	64.1	—
	1977	481	4.2	2.1	65.1	1.0	71.4	72.4
Siskiyou	1974	571	1.9	4.6	37.3	—	43.8	—
	1975	557	1.1	4.7	42.4	—	48.2	—
	1976	524	1.5	4.6	42.2	—	48.3	—
	1977	505	1.4	6.5	48.1	1.6	56.0	57.6
Tehama	1974	538	1.7	7.1	41.8	—	50.6	—
	1975	529	2.3	5.9	42.0	—	50.2	—
	1976	486	2.3	6.8	44.8	—	53.9	—
	1977	522	1.5	4.6	52.1	1.1	58.2	59.3
Madera	1974	539	2.6	11.7	32.5	—	46.8	—
	1975	519	2.1	9.4	39.9	—	51.4	—
	1976	467	1.5	12.2	39.6	—	53.3	—
	1977	596	0.7	9.7	42.1	1.8	52.5	54.3
Nevada	1974	417	2.2	3.8	35.0	—	41.0	—
	1975	366	0.8	5.2	38.8	—	44.8	—
	1976	497	1.2	2.0	36.4	—	39.6	—
	1977	499	1.2	5.0	37.5	0.8	43.7	44.5
Tuolumne	1974	368	2.5	6.3	32.9	—	41.7	—
	1975	353	2.3	5.7	39.7	—	47.7	—
	1976	363	1.4	8.3	39.9	—	49.6	—
	1977	375	2.4	8.0	38.7	2.4	49.1	51.5
Lake	1974	304	2.3	6.3	41.1	—	49.7	—
	1975	314	2.5	10.5	33.4	—	46.4	—
	1976	305	2.3	6.6	42.6	—	51.5	—
	1977	311	1.6	6.1	—	1.3	50.3	51.6
Glenn	1974	303	4.0	9.2	22.8	—	36.0	—
	1975	289	2.8	6.6	25.6	—	35.0	—
	1976	344	1.7	10.8	31.7	—	44.2	—
	1977	355	1.4	5.6	42.8	0.8	49.8	50.6

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Inyo	1974	299	4.4%	8.4%	30.1%	--	42.9%	--
	1975	286	1.7	5.9	25.5	--	33.1	--
	1976	270	5.2	7.0	31.8	--	44.0	--
	1977	280	1.8	5.0	32.8	4.3%	39.6	43.9%
Lassen	1974	289	1.0	3.1	37.0	--	41.1	--
	1975	248	1.2	3.2	60.9	--	65.3	--
	1976	284	1.4	2.5	54.9	--	58.8	--
	1977	264	1.5	3.0	--	0.8	59.4	60.2
San Benito	1974	254	3.2	7.1	44.9	--	55.2	--
	1975	275	2.5	6.9	69.8	--	79.2	--
	1976	276	2.2	8.7	45.3	--	56.2	--
	1977	251	1.6	5.2	41.8	1.6	48.6	50.2
Del Norte	1974	249	0.4	7.2	25.7	--	33.3	--
	1975	238	0.4	5.9	34.0	--	40.3	--
	1976	241	1.6	8.3	32.0	--	41.9	--
	1977	197	2.0	7.1	21.3	0.5	30.4	30.9
Plumas	1974	243	0.4	11.5	34.6	--	46.5	--
	1975	241	2.9	8.7	31.1	--	42.7	--
	1976	255	1.6	7.8	29.8	--	39.2	--
	1977	265	1.5	9.8	38.5	5.3	49.8	55.1
Calaveras	1974	207	1.0	1.4	32.8	--	35.2	--
	1975	235	2.6	6.4	34.9	--	43.9	--
	1976	222	1.8	7.2	37.4	--	46.4	--
	1977	260	0.8	7.7	36.5	3.5	45.0	48.5
TOTAL*	1974	289,417	5.1	7.6	41.3	--	54.0	--
	1975	293,941	5.3	7.5	43.1	--	55.9	--
	1976	289,454	5.1	7.8	41.7	--	54.6	--
	1977	285,360	5.2%	8.0%	43.3%	3.6%	56.5%	60.1%

* Percents were not calculated for Colusa, Amador, Trinity, Modoc, Mariposa, Mono, Sierra, and Alpine counties because of the small numbers of high school graduates. However, data for these counties are included in the "Total" figures.

APPENDIX C

Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1977

Explanatory Notes

1. Percentages were obtained for men and women separately for Fall 1977, using data described in Appendix B. Since information about the proportions of male and female graduates from private high schools was incomplete, it was necessary to make estimates for some counties, using information provided by nine of the 10 California Catholic dioceses for graduates of their schools in fifty-six counties.

2. Percentages for Community Colleges which appear in parentheses are for Fall 1976. In such cases, data for Fall 1977 appeared to be suspect.

APPENDIX C

Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1977

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Los Angeles	Male	41,677	6.1%	9.6%	40.9%	56.6%
	Female	44,762	5.8	10.4	40.2	56.4
Orange	Male	13,177	5.8	7.7	48.0	61.5
	Female	13,744	5.1	8.6	47.7	61.4
San Diego	Male	10,096	5.9	5.8	44.5	56.2
	Female	10,292	5.6	6.1	45.3	57.0
Santa Clara	Male	8,823	5.9	10.0	37.8	53.7
	Female	8,807	5.7	10.9	39.4	56.0
Alameda	Male	6,833	7.3	8.4	41.5	57.2
	Female	7,343	6.4	9.5	41.4	57.3
Sacramento	Male	5,263	3.4	5.7	43.0	52.1
	Female	5,493	3.8	7.4	46.7	57.9
San Bernardino	Male	4,809	3.2	6.1	39.2	48.5
	Female	5,145	2.6	5.8	41.4	49.8
Contra Costa	Male	4,767	9.1	6.9	45.3	61.3
	Female	5,026	8.6	8.3	43.4	60.3
San Mateo	Male	3,796	6.1	6.8	47.1	60.0
	Female	4,045	6.1	7.5	43.8	57.4
Ventura	Male	3,349	3.3	4.5	46.7	54.5
	Female	3,583	2.8	3.5	45.6	51.9
Riverside	Male	3,251	4.6	4.5	40.5	49.6
	Female	3,383	5.0	4.9	42.4	52.3
Fresno	Male	3,150	1.6	11.3	40.1	53.0
	Female	3,249	1.3	13.7	40.7	55.7
San Francisco	Male	3,019	8.4	11.5	43.8	63.7
	Female	3,189	7.8	14.9	44.6	67.3

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Kern	Male	2,357	2.3%	6.1%	(47.7)%	56.1%
	Female	2,502	1.5	7.8	(47.7)	57.0
Santa Barbara	Male	2,154	5.7	5.1	47.4	58.2
	Female	2,093	4.8	5.6	50.7	61.1
San Joaquin	Male	2,043	2.4	2.5	56.0	60.9
	Female	2,049	2.4	2.8	51.9	57.1
Sonoma	Male	1,691	2.1	3.7	40.3	46.1
	Female	1,772	2.3	3.2	47.6	53.1
Marin	Male	1,528	11.8	8.0	44.0	63.8
	Female	1,698	10.5	6.5	45.0	62.0
Monterey	Male	1,448	5.9	4.6	59.9	70.4
	Female	1,597	4.8	5.1	58.1	68.0
Stanislaus	Male	1,275	2.4	4.4	54.4	61.2
	Female	1,379	0.7	5.4	48.6	54.7
Tulare	Male	1,339	1.6	2.3	38.9	42.8
	Female	1,304	1.3	2.2	52.5	56.0
Solano	Male	1,303	3.6	4.4	43.5	51.5
	Female	1,354	3.2	5.2	41.8	50.2
Santa Cruz	Male	958	4.8	3.3	46.9	55.0
	Female	982	4.8	2.3	49.6	56.7
Merced	Male	900	1.8	5.9	59.3	67.0
	Female	925	1.7	6.3	53.9	61.9
Humboldt	Male	732	2.0	6.3	31.3	39.6
	Female	683	2.5	8.6	35.6	46.7
Placer	Male	867	2.4	3.2	42.0	47.6
	Female	861	2.1	3.8	40.8	46.7
San Luis Obispo	Male	692	1.7	9.2	46.4	57.3
	Female	758	1.6	9.9	44.6	56.1
Butte	Male	702	2.6	11.4	35.2	49.2
	Female	681	3.1	9.5	39.8	52.4

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Shasta	Male	733	1.8%	1.9%	(51.4)%	55.1%
	Female	694	1.6	2.4	(60.0)	64.0
Yolo	Male	649	9.7	9.9	31.0	50.6
	Female	651	11.2	11.8	40.7	63.7
Imperial	Male	584	3.8	3.2	46.1	53.1
	Female	643	2.6	3.9	47.9	54.4
Napa	Male	576	3.5	2.8	48.4	54.7
	Female	645	3.1	4.2	50.1	57.4
Kings	Male	467	1.5	4.9	51.8	58.2
	Female	518	1.0	5.2	38.4	44.6
Mendocino	Male	405	2.2	6.2	36.8	45.2
	Female	417	1.9	4.6	41.0	47.5
El Dorado	Male	467	4.3	7.5	37.0	48.8
	Female	440	2.7	7.0	40.4	50.1
Sutter	Male	309	1.6	3.6	56.0	61.2
	Female	376	2.7	2.7	56.4	61.8
Yuba	Male	218	4.1	1.8	(58.2)	64.1
	Female	263	4.2	2.3	(64.0)	70.5
Siskiyou	Male	255	0.8	6.7	43.5	51.0
	Female	250	2.0	6.4	52.8	61.2
Tehama	Male	271	1.8	4.1	44.6	50.5
	Female	251	1.2	5.2	60.2	66.6
Madera	Male	311	0.3	8.0	43.4	51.7
	Female	285	1.0	11.6	40.7	53.3
Nevada	Male	247	0.8	4.9	36.0	41.7
	Female	252	1.6	5.2	38.9	45.7
Tuolumne	Male	195	3.1	6.7	34.4	44.2
	Female	180	1.7	9.4	43.9	55.0
Lake	Male	153	2.6	5.9	(35.4)	43.9
	Female	158	0.6	6.3	(49.8)	56.7

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Glenn	Male	177	1.1%	2.3%	41.2%	44.6%
	Female	178	1.7	9.0	44.4	55.1
Inyo	Male	143	2.1	6.3	25.9	34.3
	Female	137	1.5	3.6	40.1	45.2
Lassen	Male	134	2.2	4.5	(45.8)	52.5
	Female	130	0.8	1.5	(64.0)	66.3
San Benito	Male	123	3.2	4.1	43.9	51.2
	Female	128	0.0	6.2	39.8	46.0
Del Norte	Male	84	2.4	7.1	22.6	32.1
	Female	113	1.8	7.1	20.4	29.3
Plumas	Male	126	2.4	4.8	54.0	61.2
	Female	139	0.7	14.4	24.5	39.6
Calaveras	Male	143	1.4	5.6	34.3	41.3
	Female	117	0.0	10.3	39.3	49.6
TOTAL	Male	138,769	5.4%	7.6%	43.2%	56.2%
	Female	145,664	5.0	8.4	43.4	56.8

APPENDIX D

Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

Explanatory Notes

1. Freshman eligibility rates for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges were obtained from the Commission's 1976 study of the eligibility of a 3.5 percent sample of high school graduates in 1975. No percents are shown for thirty-five counties for which fewer than seventy-five graduates were included in the sample studied because of the unreliability of the percents obtained from small samples.

2. No "total eligible" percents were computed since those obtained for the State University are in most cases the same as a total. This is true in that most students who are eligible for the University are also eligible for the State University. All high school graduates are eligible for admission to the Community Colleges, together with non-graduates who can profit from the instruction offered.

APPENDIX D

Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent Eligible		Percent Enrolling		
		UC	CSUC	UC	CSUC	Total
Los Angeles	91,048	16%	35%	6.2%	9.2%	15.4%
Orange	27,079	17	39	5.3	7.4	12.7
San Diego	20,412	16	31	5.6	6.0	11.6
Santa Clara	17,829	22	44	5.7	9.2	14.9
Alameda	14,513	13	32	6.9	8.8	15.7
Sacramento	11,202	12	31	8.8	6.8	10.6
San Bernardino	10,509	12	41	2.7	5.2	7.9
Contra Costa	9,687	20	38	9.4	7.5	16.9
San Mateo	8,298	13	30	7.3	7.0	14.3
Ventura	7,085	11	24	3.1	3.5	6.6
Riverside	6,860	13	31	4.3	3.0	7.3
Fresno	6,438	12	35	2.0	12.1	14.1
San Francisco	6,521	18	30	8.3	11.5	19.8
Kern	4,801	10	31	1.7	6.9	8.6
Santa Barbara	4,386	18	38	5.8	4.8	10.6
San Joaquin	4,339	10	30	3.0	3.5	6.5
Sonoma	3,522	21	47	2.2	3.6	5.8
Marin	3,355	18	46	10.7	6.5	17.2
Monterey	3,145	14	39	4.8	5.3	10.1
Stanislaus	2,868	7	28	1.2	4.9	6.1

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent Eligible		Percent Enrolling		
		UC	CSUC	UC	CSUC	Total
Tulare	2,654	8%	31%	1.9%	2.9%	4.8%
Solano	2,582	7	24	4.8	4.4	9.2
Santa Cruz	2,156	5	32	3.9	2.8	6.7
35 counties with fewest number of H.S. graduates	22,652	10%	33%	2.5%	6.0%	8.5%
23 counties with largest number of H.S. graduates	271,289	15	35	5.5	7.6	13.1
STATEWIDE TOTAL	293,941	15%	35%	5.3%	7.5%	12.8%

APPENDIX E

Summary of Information About Off-Campus Center Programs Offered by Community Colleges in Counties Without a Community College Campus

Explanatory Notes

1. Information was obtained in a special Commission survey of the off-campus operations of the three public segments in 1976. The present analysis is limited to Community College operations in 18 counties in which there are no collegiate institutions, and in Yolo County where there is a University of California campus but no Community College.

2. Little is known at this time about the nature of the courses offered or the students served by these off-campus centers. However, the statistical data displayed in the table are indicative of the overall scope of these operations.

APPENDIX E

Summary of Information About Off-Campus Center Programs Offered by Community Colleges in Counties Without a Community College Campus

County	Number of CCC Sponsors	Number of Locations	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations	Headcount Enroll.	Full-Time Equiv.
Amador	1	3	—	—	—	303
Credit			16	303	265	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
Calaveras	3	10	—	—	—	198*
Credit			31	649	639	—
Noncredit			1	15	15	—
Colusa	1	9	—	—	—	7[illegible]
Credit			30	484	385	—
Noncredit			7	138	138	—
Del Norte	1	13	—	—	—	N.A.
Credit			92	1,460	N.A.	—
Noncredit			5	102	N.A.	—
Glenn	2	12	—	—	—	179
Credit			60	946	190	—
Noncredit			4	96	76	—
Inyo	1	3	—	—	—	N.A.
Credit			9	176	N.A.	—
Noncredit			0	0	N.A.	—
Kings	2	5	—	—	—	800
Credit			106	2,358	1,747	—
Noncredit			1	42	42	—
Lake	1	5	—	—	—	132
Credit			42	870	661	—
Noncredit			12	221	204	—
Madera	3	9	—	—	—	22*
Credit			63	1,063	357	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
Mariposa	2	5	—	—	—	43
Credit			31	675	564	—
Noncredit			9	249	217	—

County	Number of CCC Sponsors	Number of Locations	Number of Courses	Number of Registrations	Headcount Enroll.	Full-Time Equiv.
Modoc	2	6	—	—	—	30*
Credit			16	204	194	—
Noncredit			10	68	68	—
Mono	2	4	—	—	—	12*
Credit			29	486	55	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
Nevada	1	2	—	—	—	488
Credit			109	2,541	1,884	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
San Benito	1	2	—	—	—	N.A.
Credit			4	79	78	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
Sierra	1	2	—	—	—	9
Credit			4	57	57	—
Noncredit			0	0	0	—
Sutter	1	22	—	—	—	323
Credit			46	977	952	—
Noncredit			21	633	624	—
Tehama	1	3	—	—	—	125
Credit			108	3,403	1,308	—
Noncredit			7	220	180	—
Trinity	2	7	—	—	—	107*
Credit			47	1,125	231	—
Noncredit			5	125	26	—
Yolo	2	14	—	—	—	381*
Credit			80*	2,544*	1,497*	—
Noncredit			4*	41*	41*	—
Total	18	136	—	—	—	3,217
Credit			923	20,400	11,064	—
Noncredit			86	1,950	1,631	—

* Incomplete data.

APPENDIX F

Descriptive Data for Selected Counties With High and Low College-Going Rates in California Higher Education, Together With Statewide Data

Explanatory Note

Ten counties with high percentages of recent graduates enrolled in higher education and six counties with rather low percentages were identified for special study, together with ten sparsely populated counties with few college-going high school graduates. The table displays the following demographic data obtained from the California County Fact Book, 1977-78 (published by the County Supervisors Association of California, Sacramento):

- Percentages of "Black," "Spanish-American," and "All Other" minorities: July 1976, total population estimates prepared by the Employment Data and Research Division, State Employment Development Department, based on proportions from the 1970 Census.
- Percent unemployed: June 1977 data, not seasonally adjusted, from the State Employment Development Department.
- Per capita personal income: 1975 income data from U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Percents with family income above and below certain levels: 1970 data, U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development.

APPENDIX F

Descriptive Data for Selected Counties With High and Low College-Going Rates in California Higher Education, Together With Statewide Data

County	Number of Institutions in County	High Participation at	Percent Eligible for Freshman Admission	Percent Minority			Percent Unemployed	Per Capita Personal Income	Percent With Income	
				Black	Span/ Amer	All Other			Below Poverty Level	At or Above $15,000
Counties With Highest Participation Rates										
Marin	2 CCCs 1 Ind.	UC CCC	UC: 18% CSUC: 46	2½%	6%	10%	7%	$8,613	4½%	44%
Contra Costa	3 CCCs 1 Ind.	UC	UC: 20 CSUC: 38	7½	9	19	8	7,390	6	35
San Francisco	1 UC 1 CSUC 1 CCC 4 Ind.	UC CSUC	UC: 18 CSUC: 30	13	14	43	10	8,750	10	27
Alameda	1 UC 1 CSUC 6 CCCs 2 Ind.	UC CSUC	UC: 13 CSUC: 32	15	13	33	10	6,848	8	27½

F-1

County	Number of Institutions in County	High Participation at	Percent Eligible for Freshman Admission	Percent Minority			Percent Unemployed	Per Capita Personal Income	Percent With Income	
				Black	Span/ Amer	All Other			Below Poverty Level	At or Above $15,000
Santa Clara	1 CSUC 7 CCCs 2 Ind.	CSUC	UC: 22% CSUC: 44	2%	17½%	23%	7%	$7,022	6%	35%
Monterey	2 CCCs	CCC	UC: 14 CSUC: 39	5	21	33	6	6,697	10	21
San Joaquin	1 CCC 1 Ind.	CCC	UC: 10 CSUC: 30	5	18	30	8	6,410	11	19
Santa Barbara	1 UC 2 CCCs 1 Ind.	CCC	UC: 18 CSUC: 38	2	17	22	6	6,317	8	25
Merced	1 CCC	CCC	N.A.	5	23	30	11½	5,299	14	14
Orange	1 UC 1 CSUC 7 CCCs 4 Ind.		UC: 17 CSUC: 39	<1	11	14	5	7,025	5	34

County	Number of Institutions in County	High Participation at	Percent Eligible for Freshman Admission	Percent Minority			Percent Unemployed	Per Capita Personal Income	Percent With Income	
				Black	Span/ Amer	All Other			Below Poverty Level	At or Above $15,000
Counties With Lowest Participation Rates										
Humboldt	1 CSUC 1 CCC	None	N.A.	<1%	4%	8%	9%	$5,438	10%	17%
Riverside	1 UC 4 CCCs 2 Ind.	None	UC: 13% CSUC: 31	5	17	23½	8	5,445	11	19
Santa Cruz	1 UC 1 CCC 1 Ind.	None	UC: 5 CSUC: 32	<1	12	16	7	5,794	11	20
Placer	1 CCC	None	N.A.	<1	9	12	9	5,464	9½	21
Butte	1 CSUC 1 CCC	CSUC	N.A.	2	5	9	11	5,408	12	15
San Bernardino	1 CSUC 5 CCCs 2 Ind.	None	UC: 12 CSUC: 41	4	16	21½	9	5,349	10	19

County	Number of Institutions in County	High Participation at	Percent Eligible for Freshman Admission	Percent Minority			Percent Unemployed	Per Capita Personal Income	Percent With Income	
				Black	Span/ Amer	All Other			Below Poverty Level	At or Above $15,000
Average for Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Mendocino, Nevada, Plumas, Siskiyou, and Tuolumne	5 CCCs	--	UC: 6% CSUC: 33½	<1%	6%	3½%	9%	$5,431	9½%	16%
Statewide	9 UC campuses 19 CSUC campuses 105 Community Colleges 46 Independent institutions	--	UC: 15% CSUC: 35 Ranges: UC, from 5% to 22%; CSUC, from 28% to 47%	7% Ranges: from 1% to 15%	15½% from 4% to 46%	26½% from 6% to 52%	8% Range: from 5% to 16%	$6,576 Range: from $4,375 to $8,750	8% Range: from 4% to 16%	27% Range: from 10% to 44%

APPENDIX G

Percentage Distribution of Student Aid Commission Awards by County of Residence of Recipients, Together With Distributions of High School Graduates and First-Time Freshman Enrollments by County (Fall 1977)

Explanatory Notes

1. Counties are ordered in terms of total number of high school graduates, from largest to smallest. Percents were obtained by dividing the statewide totals into the numbers for each county. Columns add to 100 percent.

2. Student aid award data were obtained from the Student Aid Commission in the form of zip codes in the home addresses of those to whom awards were offered for the first time for Fall 1977.

3. Total numbers of awards were: Scholarship, 14,924; College Opportunity Grant, 6,863; Occupational Education and Training Grant, 1,337.

APPENDIX G

Percentage Distribution of Student Aid Commission Awards by County of Residence of Recipients, Together With Distributions of High School Graduates and First-Time Freshman Enrollments by County (Fall 1977)

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent of Total Freshman Enrollment	Student Aid Awards		
			Scholar-ship (A)	College Opportunity Grant (B)	Occupational Education Training Grant (C)
Los Angeles	86,439	30.3%	36.7%	44.2%	35.6%
Orange	26,921	10.3	7.1	3.0	3.6
San Diego	20,388	7.2	7.2	4.5	4.4
Santa Clara	17,630	6.0	5.7	3.9	5.6
Alameda	14,176	5.1	5.0	5.3	8.6
Sacramento	10,756	3.7	3.0	2.3	4.0
San Bernardino	9,954	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.9
Contra Costa	9,793	3.7	2.8	2.0	3.6
San Mateo	7,841	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.2
Ventura	6,932	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.4
Riverside	6,634	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.5
Fresno	6,399	2.2	1.3	5.2	1.8
San Francisco	6,208	2.5	3.5	4.7	2.4
Kern	4,859	2.2	1.0	2.8	0.6
Santa Barbara	4,247	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.5
San Joaquin	4,092	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sonoma	3,463	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.6
Marin	3,226	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.7

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent of Total Freshman Enrollment	Student Aid Awards		
			Scholar-ship (A)	College Opportunity Grant (B)	Occupational Education Training Grant (C)
Monterey	3,045	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Stanislaus	2,654	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2
Tulare	2,643	0.8	0.7	2.3	1.0
Solano	2,657	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0
Santa Cruz	1,940	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6
Merced	1,825	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3
Placer	1,728	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
San Luis Obispo	1,450	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Humboldt	1,415	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Butte	1,383	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Shasta	1,427	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Napa	1,221	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8
Yolo	1,300	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Imperial	1,227	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.6
Kings	985	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6
El Dorado	907	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mendocino	822	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7
Sutter	685	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Siskiyou	505	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
21 counties with fewest high school graduates	5,583	1.6	1.6	2.1	4.5
Total: Number	285,360		14,924	6,863	1,337
Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE (relating to Appendices H and I): The University of California reported 755 fewer transfer students from Community Colleges in 1977 than in 1976 (6,392 and 7,147, respectively). Incomplete reporting by the Irvine campus accounts for about one-half of the loss, with numbers of transfer students from Community Colleges in Orange and Los Angeles counties most seriously understated (particularly Cerritos, Chaffey, Citrus, Coast, Long Beach, Los Angeles, North Orange, Rancho Santiago, and Saddleback). Significantly smaller numbers of transfer students to the University were also found for four San Francisco Bay area Community College districts, namely, Peralta, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and San Mateo, which cannot be explained by errors in reporting.

APPENDIX H

Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges (Fall 1977)

Explanatory Notes

1. California Community College enrollments for Fall 1977 were obtained from the Commission's Information Digest, 1978.

2. Information for the University of California was obtained from worksheets provided by the University. Fall 1977 data were obtained from reports submitted by the University to the California Department of Finance.

3. Information for the California State University and Colleges was obtained from Table 9, Undergraduate Transfers from California Community Colleges, Fall 1977, published in the 1977-78 Statistical Report Number 8, "Origin of 1977 Fall Term Enrollments."

APPENDIX H

Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges (Fall 1977)

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Allan Hancock	6,824	39	207	San Luis Obispo	33%
Antelope Valley	5,958	30	158	Northridge	42
Barstow	1,766	7	45	—	—
Butte	6,399	15	364	Chico	81
Cabrillo	8,484	176	242	San Jose	38
Cerritos	21,040	24	589	Long Beach Fullerton	46 29
Chaffey	11,685	43	347	Pomona	43
Citrus	8,592	19	286	Pomona	46
Coachella Valley	5,981	38	106	—	—
Coast	62,693	219	1,243	Long Beach Fullerton	47 27
Compton	5,935	33	225	Dominguez Hills	48
Contra Costa	33,197	260	1,022	—	—
El Camino	27,355	160	825	Long Beach Dominguez Hills	42 30
Foothill-DeAnza	38,535	318	1,101	San Jose	58

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Fremont-Newark	8,345	16	159	San Jose Hayward	43% 31
Gavilan	2,847	17	91	--	--
Glendale	8,166	69	307	Northridge Los Angeles	33 32
Grossmont	15,628	79	552	San Diego	81
Hartnell	5,219	36	172	--	--
Imperial Valley	4,249	22	128	Calexico	38
Kern:					
Bakersfield	13,535	35	474	Bakersfield	54
Porterville	2,277	10	93	--	--
Cerro Coso	3,694	6	41	--	--
Lake Tahoe	1,354	0	22	--	--
Lassen	2,364	3	52	--	--
Long Beach	31,671	62	833	Long Beach	75
Los Angeles	124,534	684	3,829	Los Angeles Northridge Dominguez Hills Long Beach	72 -- -- --
Los Rios	43,468	328	1,938	Sacramento	80
Marin	5,770	152	523	San Francisco Sonoma	34 25
Mendocino	2,392	2	69	--	--
Merced	7,255	18	256	Stanislaus	27

Revised 10/25/78

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Mira Costa	4,982	24	92	San Diego	60%
Monterey Peninsula	7,890	100	234	--	--
Mt. San Antonio	20,149	55	630	Pomona	46
Mt. San Jacinto	2,602	15	40	--	--
Napa	5,672	38	172	--	--
North Orange	31,743	107	1,225	Fullerton Long Beach	55 23
Palo Verde	558	2	16	--	--
Palomar	13,114	125	341	San Diego	61
Pasadena	18,825	196	782	Los Angeles	47
Peralta	32,337	177	664	Hayward San Francisco	36 35
Rancho Santiago	13,769	27	418	Fullerton	57
Redwoods	8,066	15	305	Humboldt	64
Rio Hondo	12,943	41	398	Fullerton	36
Riverside	14,137	154	333	San Bernardino	39
Saddleback	14,822	72	326	Fullerton	42
San Bernardino	18,410	101	556	San Bernardino	58
San Diego	38,865	184	1,088	San Diego	84

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
San Francisco	26,914	189	974	San Francisco	77%
San Joaquin Delta	16,677	82	511	—	—
San Jose	20,263	28	474	San Jose	86
San Luis Obispo	5,263	16	162	San Luis Obispo	59
San Mateo	32,413	205	1,079	San Francisco San Jose	39 25
Santa Barbara	8,506	302	237	—	—
Santa Clarita	3,127	11	112	Northridge	67
Santa Monica	18,181	323	489	Northridge	47
Sequoias	7,000	29	329	Fresno	65
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity	10,494	31	239	—	—
Sierra	8,745	51	323	Sacramento	60
Siskiyous	1,561	8	59	—	—
Solano	9,520	61	223	—	—
Sonoma	14,826	63	593	Sonoma	50
South County	18,400	66	544	Hayward	47

Revised 10/25/78

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
State Center	18,952	42	865	Fresno	85%
Sweetwater	10,150	61	366	San Diego	76
Ventura	24,456	219	687	Northridge Ventura Center	43 --
Victor Valley	3,330	10	82	--	--
West Hills	2,076	6	69	--	--
West Kern	639	2	26	--	--
West Valley	20,072	142	742	San Jose	72
Yosemite	15,525	62	561	Stanislaus	45
Yuba	8,802	30	266	--	--
Total	1,091,988	6,392	33,931	—	—

APPENDIX I

Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1977, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen

Explanatory Notes

1. Information about numbers of first-time freshmen and transfer students in the State University was obtained from the most recent California State University and Colleges Statistical Abstract (July 1977) and Report 8 of the 1977-78 Statistical Report of the State University, "Origin of 1977 Fall Term Enrollments."

2. Similar information for University of California students through Fall 1973 was obtained from these same sources. Information for subsequent years was obtained from University internal reports and worksheets, except for 1977 transfer student data which were obtained from reports submitted by the University to the California Department of Finance.

APPENDIX I

Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1977, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen

Year	Community College Transfer Students			First-Time Freshmen Fall Term Only	
	Fall Term		Full Year CSUC		
	UC	CSUC		UC	CSUC*
1965	2,948	14,603	--	--	14,023
1966	3,761	19,295	--	12,341	15,574
1967	3,702	22,059	--	13,072	16,082
1968	3,785	26,596	--	11,665	18,844
1969	4,458	28,207	43,963	12,066	17,539
1970	5,166	29,059	49,245	13,233	18,984
1971	6,154	32,546	52,989	13,637	19,306
1972	7,165	34,619	53,820	14,358	22,094
1973	8,193	33,089	51,335	15,011	22,210
1974	7,813	32,646	51,144	14,915	22,886
1975	8,002	35,537	52,917	15,460	23,239
1976	7,123	32,653	51,230	14,935	23,498
1977	6,392	34,001	--	14,820	23,867

* About 90% of first-time freshmen.